Dr E B. Haywood


DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $15
" " " 3 " ..... 9
" " " 1 " ..... 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months ..... 1
" " 3 " ..... 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months ..... 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


## A Bold Letter---The Eyes of the Northern People Opening.

The following letter from Colonel Mashal Anderson, declining the nomination of State Elector on the Ohio Democratic State ticket, we find published in the Columbus *Crisis*.—Col Anderson is a brother to Gen Rob't Anderson, of Fort Sumpter notoriety. He avows himself for peace with the Confederacy. He does more: He justly denounces the Yankees as the oppressors of the Western States, and openly declares in favor of separation from them and the establishment of a "Western Confederacy." He says:

"Over, above and pressing down on our National burdens, we poor Western serfs are crushed to the earth by our Factory masters—by Lowell lords and shoddy ladies. Peasants and heroes of the West, you are but tenant vassals for the nations of the East.

"I am tired working for Yankee masters; I hate their selfish meanness; and therefore; I am in favor of a Western Confederacy.—I have paid tribute long enough to the looms and spindles of the East. I wish no longer to be the political pack mule of New England."

This is plain talk, and to the point! When Col. Anderson and those who think with him, come to ponder over the list of duties imposed on Western consumers for the benefit of the looms and spindles of the East," which we published yesterday, they will scarcely be any more reconciled to the weary work of playing pack "mule for Yankee taskmasters." They will never have justice or quiet so long as they remain associated with the Yankees, the pests of the earth.

SEVEN OAKS, April 24, 1863.

*Dear Colonel:* I ask permission, through your columns, to withdraw my name as a candidate for Presidential elector in the 12th Congressional district of Ohio.

There may be a seeming unfitness in selecting your paper as the medium of publication, but I hope by a few words to explain and justify my course. My acknowledgments are due, and they are hereby tendered to the *Circleville Democrat*, for the very complimentary, for the flattering notice it made of my nomination at the State Convention at Columbus. The announcement that my nomination "meets the hearty approbation of every Democrat in the district," and that "a more worthy gentleman or better Democrat could not have been chosen," is more than agreeable, it is highly gratifying. But, sir, though no man feels more sensibly the approbation of his fellow men—though no one can prize more highly that harmonious combination of gentlemen and Democrat, I prefer the sanction of my own conscience to the approval of men or multitudes, and my test of the "gentleman and Democrat" shall be the truth, sincerely felt and fearlessly spoken.

I do not accept the nomination for one or two reasons—either I did not understand the opinions and convictions of my nominators or they did not understand mine. It is not my wish or intention to deceive or be deceived. I want every voter to know that I am diametrically opposed to the continuance of this war. I will not and cannot consent to advocate [illegible] I now fully realize and comprehend the meaning of the term "horrida bella." Now that "rampant war has yoked her red dragons to her iron car," now that all humanity, all magnanimity, is trampled upon under feet; I feel its force. Our Generals blush behind the buckler of Mars, while the she devil Bellona, with blazing torchlights on our arms to an ignominious victory over women and children.

Hannibal crossed the Alps, and remained for thirty years in the heart of the Roman Empire, defeating their armies, defying their power. Does the example of that heathen leader teach us nothing? He passed through an enemy's country and left friends behind. Cathaginians and Romans met in battle, but neither waged a war of desolation on women and children. Kindness, consideration and manly forbearance marked his course. *Our* warriors silence the cries of hunger with stones, and enlighten the very darkness of distress with fiery fagots. In very truth this war is carried on in such a brutal and barbarous manner, it is so disgraceful to the government, so degrading to the soldiery, that it is surprising no new vocabulary has been invented to explain the terms of our advanced, much improved civilization. It is easier to declare what we should do, than to lay down an unchangeable law for our future conduct. To me, it is very clear that Democrats should never sacrifice principle to popularity—better suffer defeat, contending for the right and principles of freemen, than obtain success by fraud and falsehood.

In one case, sustained by a vigorous vitality we should rise fresh and strong; in the other, after tottering along with uncertain step, we would faint and fall from our weakness and corruption. I am not for an available candidate—I am for a candidate who will lead us on under the banner of the Constitution—our motto Union and Liberty, or no Union at all. My hope, my prayer is, that when monarchical power "is concentrated and centralized in Washington," that one thousand daggers may pierce the heart of the first crowned villain! We should remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I bid you, I beg you to watch! Seize your trumpet, and at the first alarming moment send forth the words of warning. What, sir, is the condition of our country? Over, above, and pressing down on our own national burdens, we poor Western serfs are crushed to the earth by our Factory masters, by Lowell lords and shoddy ladies. Peasants and heroes of the West, you are but tenant vassals for the nabobs of the East! Eat, sleep and be happy! I say, awake! arise, freemen of the West, arise! Spring up from your night of sloth, or your day of resurrection may *never* dawn!

Editor of *The Crisis* "agitate." If we cannot have our glorious old Union, let us have God and Nature's Union! Let us follow the bright sparkling waters of the Ohio, down to the Father of Waters—down to the ocean of Peace. The greatest and grandest valley in the world claims us for her own—let us acknowledge her claim. If so, I will divide the honor with a member of the Cabinet. He said to Orestes A. Brownson: "I am tired of fighting Southern slavery; I will have nothing more to do with slaveholders—I am is for a Northern Confederacy" My parody on that is:

"I am tired working for Yankee taskmasters; I hate their selfish meanness; and, therefore, I am in favor of a Western Confederacy. I have paid tribute long enough to the looms and spindles of the East—I wish no longer to be the political pack mule of New England." They have taught me that when the burden becomes intolerable, I have a right to throw it off. They invented the word secede, and they have inculcated the doctrine that an oppressed people are justified in separating from their oppressors, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

Of course dear *Crisis*, my proposition is predicated on the fact that the original Union is dissolved. No man is fool or fanatic enough to doubt it. Not even the Arcadian Nightingale of the White House can any longer sing the song of the "Union and the Constitution" The master minds of this nation, who are determined to rule or ruin it, have presented the alternative to the South of "subjugation or miscegenation!" What! a free-born American people become subjugated, or descend to the lowest depth of human degradation by mingling the blood of their daughters with that of their slaves!

The Union is dissolved. From the moment the confiscation laws, the proclamation laws, were published, from that moment the Union ceased to exist.

With sadness and sorrow, but not entirely without hope,

I am your fellow-sufferer,
W. MARSHALL ANDERSON.

## Treason in North Carolina.

The reader will find in this days, paper an *expose* of a secret order said to exist in North Carolina, whose members are engaged in a conspiracy against the laws and constituted authorities of the Confederate States. This is really a startling disclosure and well calculated to bring down the severest punishment upon those engaged in the damnable plot, and perhaps blasted character and utter ruin upon innocent men who may only be suspected of affiliation. In fact, we have heard the names of some prominent men used in connection with this wicked organization, whose property and all that is sacred, and life itself, are in danger.

We are disposed to doubt what we have heard, but if there be truth in the statements now being industriously circulated in this section of country, a day of awful retribution will soon overtake the conspirators. They are spotted and named, and should any undue excitement be produced, their days will be numbered

Is it possible that some of our best friends are suspected and even named? It cannot be true they are false, and we caution those who are easily excited to be very cautious lest they inflict injury and severe punishment upon men who are totally innocent, and who may be as true to our cause as the needle can be to the points of the compass. We repeat, be very cautious and slow to credit the statements made commencing, "It is reported"—"I have heard," &c—*Charlotte Times*.


FOR SALE!

A RESIDENCE NEAR GREENSBORO,' N. C. The house is new, and one of the best in the county, containing eight, large rooms, and all necessary out-houses. The land, 226 *acres*, and produces finely. There are 1000 of the choicest fruit trees on it, selected from the Westbrook Nursery. A rare opportunity is now offered to persons wishing a home or investment.

Address J. H.
july 4 d12t Kittrell's Depot N. C.


### GRANVILLE COUNTY.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF Granville.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Granville county, held June the 22nd, 1864, at Fairport, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the lower House of the ensuing Legislature, Dr. P. P. Peace's name, 1st Lieut. Co. G. 47th Reg't N. C. Troops, being offered, he received the unanimous vote of the meeting, irrespective of party.

THOMAS RANEY, Chairman.
GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.
july 9 d1t.

At the request of many friends, I offer myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, to represent the people of Granville, in our next Legislature.

july 9 d4t* P. P. PEACE.

## Confederate States of America,

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., June 30th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 25

Commandants of Conscripts will forthwith communicate to Enrolling Officers these instructions made by order of the Secretary of War.

1st. In the class of Reserves, Enrolling Officers will under no circumstances receive applications for, or grant details, until after the organization of the companies, and the transmission of the Rolls to the Generals Commanding the Reserves and then only under instructions from said Generals Commanding.

By a decision of the Secretary of War the jurisdiction of the conscript authorities over the classes of Reserves, extends simply and exclusively to granting exemptions prescribed by the act of Congress entitled an act to organize forces to serve during the war.

These exemptions are provided for in the 10th section of said act, but there shall be excluded from these exemptions thus authorized to be granted in the Reserve classes, all contained in the last clause of the 4th Paragraph of said section from the words "In addition to the foregoing exemptions" to the conclusion of said 4th Paragraph. Except as herein specified in all matters pertaining to the Reserve classes. Enrolling Officers by order of the Secretary of War are to obey the orders of General Commanding Reserves, but no Enrolling Officers under any plea will be held to be excused from the full performance of his regular duties prescribed by and under the orders of this Bureau, and no assertion that duties under orders of the Generals Commanding Reserves have prevented the due performance of other duties, will be accepted by this Bureau.

The Secretary of War has directed that all details heretofore granted inconsistent with these instructions will be promptly revoked and the men placed on the Company Rolls.

Paragraph XIX of Circular No. 8, B of C. current series, is hereby revoked

By Command of Brig. Gen. JNO. S. PRESTON.
Superintendent. C. B. DUFFIELD,
july 11 d2t. A. A. G.

Charlotte Bulletin and Wilmington Journa copy two times.


SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE 3rd session of the school, under the direction of Mr. A. H. DOWELL, will commence on Monday the 18th inst.
july 11th, 1864. d2t*

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at, THIS OFFICE.



# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

VOL. I---No. 144.



## AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMmencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

with large consignments ex ships CHICORA GLIDE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslins
13 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Ginghams
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and Stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpacca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colours
1 bale Mottled Alpaccas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and White Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colours
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

28 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's French Bootees, extra
8 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c

35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part Whittemore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32x4
2 cases Filleting

STATIONARY.

16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Guillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE

149 coil Bale Rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels brown Sugar
60 barrels crushed Sugar
182 kits No. 1 Mackerel
8 casks Chicory
10 boxes Sperm Candles
10 bags black Pepper
10 caddies Young Hyson Tea

HARDWARE, &c

8 tons Hoop Iron
10 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
4 cases Wire
4 cases Gun Caps
12 bags Shot
3 cases Knives, Files and Razors

LIQUORS, &c.

2 quarter casks pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure Martel Brandy
1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Castillon & Co., Brandy
1 eight pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co, Brandy
10 casks Whiskey
32 casks old Rum.
100 cases Holland Gin
38 demijohns Holland Gin

DRUGS.

30 cases Liquorice Paste
94 cases Liquorice Sticks
13 casks Alcohol
14 casks Alum
8 casks Epsom Salts,
9 casks Balsam Copavia
9 bbls Tanner's Oil
42 Kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
5 bbls Borax
3 cases Quinine
3 cases assorted Drugs
5 bbls Copperas
8 cases Potass Carb.
2 cases Blue Mass
1 case Powd. Ipecac
1 case Iodido Potass and Iodine
2 casks Soda Crystals
2 casks Blue Stone
1 case Phosphorus

july 4-eod-t20.


### Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

### WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro' Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-140-tf


DR. ARRINGTON'S OFEICE, AT THE Exchange Hotel, will be open from this date until further notice.
july 12-11t


## Candidates' Cards.

### CRAVEN COUNTY.

*To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven*

AT TH SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests. T. H. GASKINS,
june 12-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Rgt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.---We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

### FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.
Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-tde.

### Granville County.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. W. P. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the next term. ju 10-116-tf

### TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't.
june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

### SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next. june 27, 1864. dte.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

### Greene County.

*To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene County:*

AT the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability; guarding your interests with unswerving fidelity.

J. T. FREEMAN.
Snow Hill, June 27, 1864. 133-dte.
Wilmington Journal and State Journal copy.

### FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county. jul 2-dte.

### To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you to the best of my ability, as in all other places; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

tul 8-1m ALEX. M. LONG.

Johnston County.---We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of July. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

### DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County:—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 42d Reg't N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defence of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position. MANY VOTERS.
june 27, 1864. d26t

### FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. july 6 23-wtf

### TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dw&wte

### WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w

### $30 REWARD.

Deserted from Co. L, 17th N. C. Regiment, on Thursday the 7th July, the following named men, from the neigborhood of Petersburg, Va.

W. R. Willis, hailing from Augusta, Ga.
J. T. Blackwood, from Orange county, N. C.
Morris King, " do "

A reward of $30 each will be paid for their delivery to the regiment, or any Confederate authority.

JNO S. DANCY,
Capt. & A. Q. M. 17th N. C. Reg't.
And Acting Q. M. Martin's Brig.
july 12-d6t

### ATTENTION.

VOLUNTIEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF the City, who have not drawn arms and accoutrements, will without delay call at the Capitol on Mr. A. T. Sawyer, Superintendant State Arsenal, and supply themselves

The company will meet on Wednesday at 6½ o'clock p. m. By order of the Captain.
july 12 d1t M. A. BLEDSOE, O. S.


GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

The Next Session begins the 4th Wednesday in July, instant. Board and Washing $500 per session, in advance, or 200 pounds of bacon, or five barrels of flour. Tuition $50.—Music $50 French or Latin $50. As the number of boarders in the Seminary is limited, those desiring admission should apply immediately.—Ten young ladies can procure board with Mr. McCandless, convenient to the Seminary—a good place. J. W. THOMAS.
july 12-d2t*

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro; July 14th, 1864.
"Raleigh " 20 & 21. "
"Fayetteville " 27. 28 & 29. "

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.
Fayetteville *Observer* copy till July 29.
june 27 dtjy 29.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Tally-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

The Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences 3rd Monday in July.

The price of board and tuition is $600 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance. T. J. HORNER.
june 20-124 d1st

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| By the Day, | $ 25 |
| " Week, | 90 |
| " Month, | 280 |
| Meals alone, | 224 |

june 16-dly

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2 1'5-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON

At Auction!

ON Thursday, July 15th, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell 200 or more sheets of imported Sheet Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 lbs. per sheet. This affords farmers and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling sorghum syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jul 5-td Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dtf

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLature and for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Busbee's | Thursday | July | 14 |
| Banks' | Friday | " | 15 |
| Franklins | Saturday | " | 16 |
| Spikes | Monday | " | 18 |
| Dunnsville | Tuesday | " | 19 |
| Forestville | Wednesday | " | 20 |
| Rolesville | Thursday | " | 21 |
| Wakefield | Friday | " | 22 |
| Hood's | Saturday | " | 23 |
| Barney Jones' | Monday | " | 25 |
| Lashley's X Roads | Tuesday | " | 26 |
| Green Level | Wednesday | " | 27 |
| Morrisville | Thursday | " | 28 |
| Hayes' | Friday | " | 29 |
| Oak Grove | Saturday | " | 30 |
| Laws' | Monday | Aug't | 1st |
| Thompson's | Tuesday | " | 2 |
| Wiley Lyon's | Wednesday | " | 3 |

The Tax Collectors will also attend and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 27th 1864 dtf

HORSES! HORSES.

A GOOD pair of Family HORSES for sale—with WAGON and HARNESS if desired—also a small lot of old WHISKY for Medical purposes. Address G. W. BLACKNALL,
july 7 d6t Kittrels Springs, N. C.

Louisburg Female College.
LOUISBURG, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of July, 1864.

Expenses (per session of twenty weeks:) Tuition $60, $50, $40 and $30, according to the class. Music on Piano or Guitar $50. Vocal music $50. Drawing or Painting $30. Latin, Greek and French each $20. Use of instrument $5. Washing extra.

Board $10 per month of 4 weeks in provisions at prices before the war. No money can be received for board, as it is impossible at this season to obtain supplies in the surrounding country.

Each young lady must furnish 1 pair of sheets, 1 pair of blankets, 1 plate, a knife and fork and a goblet or tumbler. Payments in advance. Address, JAMES SOUTHGATE,
july 6-d6t* President.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARTIN COUNTY.

I AM a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. These are, I think, no times to either talk or write about politics. I will, in order to be as brief as possible, simply say that I am opposed to anything short of final seperation from the enemy's Government, and that if elected, nothing shall be left undone by me to make you a good representative.

ABNER S. WILLIAMS,
july 7 d6t Co. F, 17th N. C. Reg't.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD INST., (IF not sold privately before,) I will sell at public auction, that well known property in the

TOWN OF GOLDSBORO'

formerly the residence of Mrs. Annie Evans, deceased. There are two full lots, a comfortable dwelling, two kitchens, all necessary out houses, fine grove, capital water, and a variety of fruit trees. The property is on the same square with Mrs. Griswold's Hotel. Terms cash.

jul 8-1w J. A. EVANS, Ex'r.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

I WILL, AS THE AGENT OF THE LATE JOSEPH BLOUNT, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Hillsboro', on Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, that valuable farm, known as the David Hart place, within two miles of Hillsboro', and containing three hundred and sixty-one acres—more than one half of which is in woods. Said farm is in first-rate condition, with fences thoroughly repaired. The house contains eight rooms in good repair, with all necessary out buildings in good condition with the exception of two barns The farm has on it two excellent Orchards of selected fruit trees, two good meadows, and is abundantly watered.

Terms, twelve months credit, bond with approved security, bearing interest from 1st day of January 1865; the title to be reserved until the purchase money is paid in.

WILLIAM H. STANDIN, Agent.
june 15-120-deod15t

C. S. ARSENAL AND ARMORY
FAYETTEVILLE N. C. July 6th, 1864.

FOUNDRY-MAN WANTED.

ONE experienced in the business can find a ready employment on application to the
july 9 d6t COM'D'G OFF'CER.

WOOD! WOOD!

WE wish to contract immediately for SIX HUNDRED CORDS OF PINE AND OAK WOOD, delivered in Raleigh or on the Railroad.

HECK, BADDIE & Co.,
Bayonet Factry.
Raleigh, N. C. July 9, 1864. july 9 d10t.



DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square (ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.


### Strayed.

ON the 5th inst., a LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
jul 8-1w The Southern Express office.
Progress and Conservative copy one week.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
MURFREESBORO,' June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.

I. ALL white males between the ages of 17 and 50 (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.

Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.

Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.

Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.

Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,
1ST CONG. DIST. N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Cong. District of N. C., gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
jul 5-td Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'n Board.
Conservative copy till day.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

Stenographers and Phonographers.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of September next, for contracts for making verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate of the Confederate States.

The contractor will be required to furnish his own assistants. The sessions of the Senate will, it is estimated, average about six months per annum, and about three hours per day.

Stationary will be furnished at the expense of the Senate, as also a reporter's room for writing out notes, together with lights and fuel.

The contract will be made for one year from the first Monday of November next, and a pro rata compensation paid the contractor monthly.

The reports must embrace a verbatim report of all motions, resolutions, remarks, speeches, and such amendments offered as may be necessary to explain the debates.

The committee estimate that the principal reporter and three assistants can perform the work.

The chief reporter and his assistants will be officers of the Senate, and entitled to the privileges and immunities incidental thereto, and removal by the Senate for any want of capacity or fidelity.

A fair copy of the daily reports must be written complete in time for the next daily morning papers.

Proposals will be addressed to JAMES L. ORR, Anderson, South Carolina.

JAMES L. ORR, Chairman,
R. W. JOHNSON,
A. G. BROWN.
Richmond, June 11th, 1864. 121--taw15t.


AIRAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it.

For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered breasts, and for all *wounds* of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers;—P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. A. C. S.; Drs. Hanks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St Bartholomews Church Pittsborough; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London, Dr. W. F. Harllee, member of Examing Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and other Druggist in the State and
F. AIRAM, Pittsboro,' N. C.
july 11-eod-13t

A SERVANT WANTED.

I WISH to buy a servant, Male or Female, for which I will pay a part in provisions, if desired. Address A. E. B.
july 9 d4t Louisburg, N. C.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.

A Lady, perfectly competent to teach Vocal and Instrumental Music, and well recommended, can hear of a good situation, by applying immediately to THE MISSES NASH and MISS KOLLOCK, Hillsboro' N. C. july 1 d6t.

$20 REWARD.

LOST, at the N. C. R. R. Depot, on Thursday night last, a small CARPET BAG, containing a little wearing apparel and my shaving tools. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said bag and the articles, at this office.
july 11--d3t* J. C. WASHINGTON.


CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.

I. THE Supreme Court having decided in the case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes are liable by law to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * * *

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
jul 5-1w Adjutant.
Conservative and Fayetteville Observer copy one week.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 11.

RICHMOND, VA., June 27th, 1864.

All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss.; Demopolis, Ala.; Jonesboro, Tenn., Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport or Alexandria, La., at any time prior to April 1st, 1864, and whose names have been forwarded to me by the proper officers, are hereby declared exchanged. RO. OULD,
july 9—d6t. Agent of Exchange.


A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL, will open on Friday the 29th July, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum.

Her pupils will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information, address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C., care of Dr. J. F. Cain.
june 16th, 1864. tri-w-12t

# The Confederate.

P. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.


## Protection.

A few day since, we commenced to warn our people against cultivating any such idea, as that any *protection* to them or their families was to be hoped out of any engagements which they might be induced to make with the enemy, or any reliance which they might put on his pledges. In any Yankee bargain which they might be inclined to make, they may be sure no benefit will accrue to them. They may give up country, loyalty, courage and honor; but they will be *sold*, and payment will be made to them in *wooden nutmegs*, or some like nameless article. Notoriously, above all the other characteristics of our enemy, is his total disregard for truth; his well known use of falsehood, his notorious employment of deception.

This runs through the race, (of course with honorable exceptions) from Lincoln, and Seward, and Chase, who cheat Foreign Governments, swindle their own subjects, dissemble with one another, and are a fraud upon themselves, down through the entire catalogue. In this whole war they have carried a cruel assault against the very principle of Government which their fathers made with ours in the first revolution. Since this war begun, Lincoln has successively violated his pledges to the States of Maryland and Kentucky, to the officers and soldiers of his army, and to Foreign Governments; for he caused to be published the confession, that he could not constitutionally disturb slavery in the States, and did not mean to do so; and thus blinding the victims by this assurance, he proceeded so to secure them against resistances, as to make that impossible; and no sooner accomplished than he sets free the slave by proclamation, and enlists him on equal terms with his white soldiery.

And every General, without exception, leading the Yankee armies, has trodden the same crooked path of falseness and trickery. All who have succumbed, have awaken to the consciousness of their error, in finding a total disregard of faith and promises. Coming home, from the wasted farms and devastated property of our people in Tennessee and Virginia, here in our own Eastern North Carolina, there is but one voice, and that pronounces upon the cowardice, meanness and falsity of the Yankee.

Like as there is among some people in North Carolina, so there were in the two States we have named, men and women who fondly cherished the hope that when their section should be overrun, they might propitiate the Yankee by favors, and entreaty, and small bribes. But they reckoned without their host. In some places in Virginia the poor women, driven frantic almost by the evidences of Yankee barbarity revealed day by day before their eyes and to their ears, laid for themselves the plan to save their own persons, and perhaps a pittance for the support of life, by a show of hospitality to the invader: and accordingly they prepared with their own fair hands nice cuisine dainties—such as ice cream, and juleps, and collations, and refreshing repasts; and the Hessian, and Connecticut marauders, some of them students and graduates of Cambridge and Yale, sat down to their hospitable entertainments, and filled and gorged in the true style of Yankee gluttons: sweeping the plates not only of such remnants of cake, and jellies, and candied fruits as might have escaped the present feasting, but also of the spoons, and forks, or any silver plate that there might chance to be; and then they stole the cooks that made the repast, and the serving men, that waited on the table—and the maidens that tended in the chambers, and lumping all them together, they then go in search of transportation, and this they find in the lady's stable and barn yard, in the way of carriages, horses, buggies, carts, wagons, and mules; and for further eating when in the course of a few hours the stomach will need to be gorged again, they take the cattle from the cow-house, the sheep from the fold, and flour from the larder, and meat from the smoke house, and they leave never so much as one ounce of food that a child might make bread upon, to save it from starvation. And of all the Yankee guests feating upon this hospitable set out, their dumb brute horses are the only members of the party who do not, of their own accord, steal and carry off something beside what they eat.

Now one would suppose that this would end the narrative: but yet it is not half. Their next procedure is to ransack the lady's bureau, wardrobe, dressing tables, toilette boxes—and a ready use is found for dresses, ornaments of jewelry, laces and rings, even to the wedding token. Nor are these minors thefts performed with the graceful consideration which distinguished Shepard and the "gentlemen of the road" in the better days of highwaying. They do not even say to the lady hostess, "stand and deliver"—"your purse or your life;" but they grasp her delicate fingers in sufficient numbers to be sure against resistance, and wrench the jewels off, and from out her ears they tear the beautiful pendants that have never yet been removed since the hour when a loving hand first placed them in the possession of the wearer.

Nor is the narrative yet complete. That lady who had thus fondly hoped to buy her peace, and even a mitigation from these robbers—is at last content, after all this desolation, if she is not forced to see her roof given to conflagration before her eyes. Happy is she, if she escapes to wear the clothes she has upon her person, for more than once, reputable matrons have been stripped naked and made to walk, dishonored and exposed before these brutes. Still happier, if she have no daughter—but we draw the veil.

If there be in North Carolina a matron or a maiden, laboring the delusive hope that she may find protection, we pray them to regard the warning; and if there be a man who has allowed himself to be seduced into any combination promising this protecting treatment from the raiding enemy, let him look around—behold the records of what we write, and rather let both men and women prepare themselves—the one to confront and slay, if possible, the foe; the other to face and scorn him; for the *Examiner* well says, that even "yankees respect and reverence, nay almost worship a true, brave, haughty southern woman, who looks on with a cold and passive disdain at all, the worst that they can do, and will not compromise the honor of her house, nor be false to the cause of her children, though her roof-tree be brought crashing down."

## A Disclaimor.

"We do not impeach the Colonel's (McRae's) personal honesty."—*Raleigh Standard, July 12th*, 1864.

Mr. Holden speaks the above language of us in his issue of the 13th. What motive he may have for this concession, is known to himself. Let us see how sincere he is in making it.

When he leagued with Dr. Leach to put forth the infamous libel, concocted by George N. Sanders, of whom both he and Dr. Leach are worthy associates, he accused us of three offences:

1st, That we *fraudulently* negotiated the bonds of the State, without authority to do so. He made this accusation when he knew that Gov. Vance had written to Col. McRae a letter, of the 12th of April, 1863, *expressly instructing* him, as the agent of the State, to make the negotiation.

2nd. He charged Col. McRae with defrauding the State, by purchasing goods at low prices, and charging exhorbitant profits on them.—When he knew from the invoice filed in the Q. M.'s office, that the prices paid by the State were the European wholesale prices, without change; and he knew from the footing up of the goods received, and the aggregate sum paid, that not a dollar could have been retained by Col. McRae for increased prices, as he charges.

3d. He accused Colonel McRae of defrauding the State by selling the Naval Stores for a lower price than he could otherwise have gotten on an agreement with the purchasers for some benefit. When he could have learned from Mr. Hughes and Mr. White, that the sum charged per barrel was fixed, on the advice of disinterested North Carolinians acquainted with the subject, and that it was offered for this sum while Mr. Sanders was connected with this matter.

4th. In this very paper he accuses Colonel McRae of supporting Governor Vance for the purpose of receiving an unreasonable compensation—when he knows that Colonel McRae is incapable of any such conduct.—Yet in all this Mr. Holden proposes to mean no imputation upon "personal honesty."

Perhaps Mr. Holden may find in such conduct as he accuses Colonel McRae of, no departure from integrity. If so, one can understand how he makes this disclaimer.

## From Eastern North Carolina.

We are in possession of recent reliable intelligence from Newbern, by which we are informed that the late yankee raid in Onslow, turned out badly for the yankees. It appears that they divided and *cut together* unexpectedly, when they fired into each other, killing an orderly sergeant and two or three privates, and wounding many others.

Gold went from 204 to 235 at one leap, in Newbern, and on the 30th was at 240, and still going up. The yankees that came out about the first of January, for the purpose of renting the abandoned lands around Newbern, have made rather a poor business of it. Most of them have broke and gone home, while those who remain are making arrangements to get out of the scrape as soon as possible. They say that the downward tendency of their currency is the cause; and all of them agree that a great crash must take place soon. They hired negroes and the very lowest order of traitors to superintend their cotton and turpentine farms; and there would have been a failure if nothing had happened to their currency.

The 17th Massachusetts was about to leave, their term of enlistment having expired. Great efforts were made to induce them to re-enlist, but they proved an entire failure, one or two only were all that did so. This is the regiment that has been on provost duty at Newbern since the death of Reno at Sharpsburg, where they were badly cut to pieces and sent back to Newbern. The yankees acknowledge the defeat of Grant up to the time of his appearing before Petersburg, and none believe that he will succeed there. It is universally acknowledged by the yankees at Newbern, that a failure on the part of Grant to whip Lee, must put an end to the war.

The force at Newbern is now very small—just enough to garrison their forts, with a few cavalry to send out, to keep up appearances.

## To Go, or Not to Go.

To go or not to go, that is the question:
Whether it pays best to suffer pestering
By idle girls and garrulous old women,
Or to take up arms against a host of Yankees,
And by opposing get killed—To die, to sleep.
(Git out) and in this sleep to say we "sink
To rest by all our country's wishes blest"
And live forever—(that's a consumation
Just what I'm after). To march, to fight—
To fight! perchance to die, aye there's the rub!
For while I'm asleep, who'd take care of Mary
And the babes—when Billy is in the low ground,
Who'd feed 'em, hey! There's the respect
I have for *them* that makes life sweet;
For who would bear the bag to mill,
Plough Dobbin, cut the wheat, dig taters,
Kill hogs, and do all sorts of drudgery
If I am fool enough to get a Yankee
Bullet on my brain! Who'd cry for me!'
Would patriotism pay my debts, when dead?
But oh! the dread of something after death—
That undiscovered fellow who'd court Mary,
And do my huggin—that's agony,
And makes me want to stay at home,
'Specially as I aint mad with nobody.
Shells and bullets make cowards of us all,
And blam'd my skin if snortin steeds,
And pomp and circumstance of War,
Are to be compared with goose for dinner,
And Mary by my side.

A MILITIA OFFICER.

## "A Second Daniel come to Judgment."

Riding the western circuit, in April, 1855, His Honor Judge Saunders, then on the bench, who for many years had been a useful and honored servant of the public, charged the grand jury in the county of Buncombe, "if any set of men should conspire together to elect or defeat any one who might be held up for any public trust, by forcing the voter to vote against his will, by threats or otherwise, the act would be unlawful and therefore criminal." The charge of Judge Saunders was in response to an enquiry of the grand jury of Buncombe county, and was leveled against extra judicial oaths."—And thereupon said Mr Holden:

"Comment upon the foregoing is not needed. The charge of Judge Saunders is sustained by that of Judge Porter of Pennsylvania. Both of these Judges are honorable for their years, and respected throughout the country for their virtues as men and citizens."

"Both these charges discribe beyond question the secret order known as "Know Noth: ings." The depraved demagogues and disappointed party hacks who control the members of this order, may wince and writhe in view of the exposures and the penalties to which they have voluntarily made themselves liable."—*Raleigh Standard, July 28th*, 1855.

In 1855, then, a secret political party made itself "liable to penalties" by administering illegal oaths; but now in 1864, a band of tories may league and combine to sell their country in time of war, and bind each other by the horrid oath, the penalty of which is, to be "shot through the head;" and this same Mr. Holden ---only nine years older---simply says thereof: "What is Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" If Mr. Holden has an interest within this latter more reprehensible and far more criminal society, the change is accountable.

From the Petersburg Express of the 9th.

## More Yankee's Slaughtered.

For several days past, as has already been reported, a remarkable quiet has existed all along the lines. When two such large armies confront each other in such close proximity, it would seem impossible to prevent an engagement, but with the exception of the usual picket and artillery firing, nothing has disturbed the quiet that brooded around.

It became apparent, however, from certain movements of the enemy yesterday, that he intended to again try the mettle of our troops, and in the afternoon about five o'clock, his dark columns assaulted our lines on the left and centre. They were promptly and successfully met. The roar of the musketry and the rattle of the artillery were distinctly heard above the nois of our streets. The Yankees twice assaulted our works, and were each time handsomely repulsed with severe loss. The coolness of our men and the steadiness of their aim told with fearful effect upon the closely pressed ranks of the vandals, and made them recoil in confusion and terror.—Invincible in the open field. Gen. Lee's troops are immovable as the hills behind breastworks, and Grant is but butting his head against granite walls when he attempts to move them.

During the attack and for several hours later, the enemy kept up a furious shelling of the city. His ponderous missiles dropped here and there at the rate of from four to six per minute.

We were unable to learn anything but the general result. The particulars we shall have this morning.

Of one thing we are assured—our loss is very light, while that of the enemy is known to be severe. Protected by breastworks our men were comparatively free from ... of the bullets, while the Yankees were alike exposed to our musketry and artillery.

This morning's sun will rise upon many a ghastly form destined to decay, beside the bones of hundred which already lie bleached upon the ground.

We regret to learn that Lieutenant Colonel Arnold, of the 6th Georgia Regiment, was instantly killed by a shell in the trenches on Thursday afternoon. The misile exploded near him, one of the fragments striking him in the abdomen and nearly severing the body. His remains have been decently interred to await transmission to his native State. Colonel A. was a most deserving and gallant officer, universally respected and beloved, not only in his regiment, but in the brigade (Colquitt's) to which he was attached. He was skillful and fearless, and spoken of in the highest terms by the officers and men of his command.

The enemy having contracted his lines as much as possible, has been engaged during the past two or three days in strengthening his position. This is noticeable all along his lines, in the erection of new batteries, and in the construction of new breastworks—but particularly on his left. On Mr. Gregory's place, near the plank road, he has erected a very formidable battery, with the intention no doubt of commanding our position in his front.

HOSPITAL OF EARLY'S DIVISION,
Near Richmond, Va.,

*Editors Confederate:*—Will you please publish in your valuable paper the list of killed, wounded and missing of the 6th N. C. Troops, in the various fights from May 30th to June 8th:

Co. A, Wounded, Wm Bedsoe, Geo Blankharts, W A Brown severe, Jno Keefe, J M Denton severe. Missing, S D Brady and Leander Houck.

Co. B, Wounded, S Talton. Missing, J K Waddel.

Co. C, Wounded, Marion Gillespie, very severe.

Co. D, Wounded, Capt Neil W Ray left leg amputated, Ed Powell, Jas Smith. Missing, D K Jenkins, John Ferrel, C Griffin.

Co. E, Wounded, Capt John A McPherson severe, Wm A Davis dangerous, Robt Murdock dangerous, H Williams severe.

Co. F, Killed, Lt B Y Mebane, private Geo A Thomson. Wounded, J M Keck severe.

Co. G, Killed, Geo W Bostian, Rev Wm M Miller. Wounded, K P Miller severe, A G Gibbons severe. Missing, Wm Cowan and Wm York.

Co. H, Wounded, 1st Lt L H Walker severe, G F Allen. Missing, J S Jones.

Co. I, Killed, J M Cheek, Henry D Britt, —— Holland. Wounded, S F Barbee severe, J Smith severe, C Wiggins, S Holleyman severe. Missing, C A Jones, H A Morton.

Co. K, Wounded, J Christopher severe.—Missing, J Barton and H J Ector.

J. G. HARDY, Surgeon.

## Death of Hon. G. W. Caldwell.

We regret to learn that our highly estimated fellow citizen, the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, departed this life yesterday morning, in Charlotte, quite suddenly, although he has been an invalid for several months past.

The deceased was for several years a Representative from this Congressional District, in the United States Congress, and subsequently as superintendent of the Mint in Charlotte.—He was a prominent, useful and much beloved citizen.—*Charlotte Times.*

## Letters from Abroad.

SWITZERLAND, June 7th, 1864.

*Editors Confederate:*—Have you space in your columns, filled as they must be with accounts of terrific battles lost and won, darkened by the appaling liste of dead and wounded, teeming with all the stirring incidents of a nation's mighty struggle for freedom, and re-echoing the din of many a terrible shock of arms, for the desultory dottings of a wandering European correspondent? In the midst of such scenes as surrounds you everything else must seem of trifling interest. We are just receiving the tidings of the deadly conflict in Virginia, and the eyes of all Europe, which have been fixed for many months past upon the little cloud of war in Denmark, are turned, again with intense interest to the fearful storm that is deluging with blood the hills and plains of the Old Dominion? Our news covers but the first fortnight of the campaign, and is only filtered to us through the voracious New York press. This war has shown that in mendacity, at least, the yankee is unapproachable; the whole world is fain to bow to him; on this point he is *facile princeps*. We only know then that Lee (how proudly we all mention his name) was maintaining himself nobly at Spottsylvania Court House; that Grant's losses were counted by tens of thousand; that every poor recruit from Ireland, and every unfortunate nigger were being hurried forward to him, and that gold, the "traitor," was rising rapidly in Wall street—so we have some facts to guide us is estimating at their true value the "g—l—orious Union victories," which furnish so imposing a frontispiece to the *Herald*.

European opinion may be gathered from the facts that the Confederate Cotton Loan is quoted firm, and that even Mr. Adams' organ in London, the *Daily News*, claims nothing more than that Grant has not been beaten, and that if largely reinforced he may continue his march on Richmond. But at what cost of priceless blood have these successes been bought by the Confederacy? That is the question that now agitates our hearts, and to which we await anxiously the answer. We only know that the noble Jenkins has fallen, and that Stuart, the gallant, dashing cavalier, has made his last brilliant charge. The following tribute to his memory from the pen of a Cambridge scholar, may interest your classical readers:

### In Ducem Illustrissimum,

J. E. B. STUART,

EQUESTRI PRŒLIO INTERFECTUM.

Prodiga quæ quondam dederant Heroe, rapaci
Jam libuit Fatis præripuisse manu;
Ergo Virginiæ saltus silet illa per altos
Non iterum hostilem vox agitnra fugam.
Ardentes animi—toties in bella juventus
Plorate occiduum præcipitata ducem.
Talibus exoptanda viris quæ plurima virgo
Prædicet ut nequeat carius esse caput.
Nec pudor---adstat enim Patriæ Pater ipse sepulchro,
Nec timet insolito spargere rore genas!
Quod non emerita est ill indignata minori
Sanguine difficiles flectere Terra Deos?

J. G. W.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE:
June 1, 1864.

But you may ask, how does Europe look upon all this carnage? Not with indifference, certainly. The weak and timid policy of Lord Russell, and the unfortunate resolution of the Emperor of the French to subordinate his action on this question to that of Great Britain, have placed these two Governments in a position hostile to the claims of the Confederates; but, the sympathy of the *people*, of England at least, is heartily with the South. Witness a little incident that occurred a few days ago at the great annual race for the the "Oaks" or the "Derby" can bring together. "The first race for the day" (I quote from the *Index*) "was set for half-past one o'clock, and just before that time the agent of the International Telegraph Company posted up, in full view of the assembled multitude, the following announcement:

NEW YORK, May 18th.—Lee remains at Spotsylvania. Confederates attacked Butler, inflicting considerable loss, compelling him to retire to his lines. Siegel has also been defeated by the Confederates. Gold 82.

Immediately a buzz of excitement ran through the people as they read the words of the message, and at length the ring broke out into a tremendous cheer; and the news spreading among the crowd, seemed to cause much joy as ever did the victory of a popular "favorite."

Little incidents like this, and they are of frequent occurrence, show unmistakably how the tide of English opinion sets, and that too among all grades and classes of society, although the statement is diligently circulated and eagerly believed in the North that it is only the aristocracy of Great Britain, which, jealous and fearful of the great power and glory of the "model republic" (God save the mark!) seeks to weaken it, and therefore bids God speed to the Confederates, while the entire middle and lower classes, the great bulk of the British nation, are warm friends of the "Union cause," and are ready to throw up their hats at every victory that perches upon the banners of yankee-doodle-dom. It is needless to say that this assertion is on a par in point of veracity with the "official statements" emanating from the offices of the "chosen saints" at Washington, or the "facts" of the N. Y. *Herald*; though unfortunately there is here no "intelligent "contraband" or "reliable gentleman escaped from the South," whose broad and anonymous shoulders make so good a foundation for various steependous fabeics of lies.

During the past three years I have been thrown in contact with many English of all grades of society, and I have never met *one*, either man or woman, whose sympathies were not with the South. There are undoubtedly exceptions, but they are all to be found in the John Bright school, among that class of theoretical reformers and worshippers of "isms," of which every yankee town furnishes so many examples. These of course love their prototy types over the water, applaud their deeds of cruelty and cunning to the echo. These, the "apostles of peace," urge on war to the death; these, the "friends of humanity," clamour for the extermination of six millions of their own race and blood!

But of what avail is English sympathy, which contents itself with kind words of encouragement, but prevents all European intervention in American affairs, lays an embargo on every ship suspected of being built for the Confederates, while it allows the Birmingham rifle factories to work night and day to supply the yankee arsenals, and crowds every outwardbound ship with Irish recruits for the Federal army? This is undoubtedly a sore point; but we must not be too hard on John Bull. The grand difficulty with him is, that he fears the establishment of such a precedent as the *Alabama* furnishes, and there is not the least doubt that the strongest motive which prevents his declaring war upon Prussia, is the certainty that a fleet of steamers would immediately issue from yankee ports under the German flag, and prey upon the wide-spread commerce of Great Britain. And so poor little Denmark is left to fight her own battles.

But the old gentleman's yielding to Seward's imperious demands will do him no good. He is proverbially slow, and discovered too late the future danger to himself in allowing ships of war to be built in his dock-yards for belligent powers. One was already gone, and the mischief was done. She alone was sufficient to rouse the yankee ire, and to call forth from them vows of vengeance; and no concessions that he has since made will prevent there taking vengeance in kind, the moment Great Britain becomes a belligerent power.

Earl Russell is again in trouble, and the Conference at London threatens to prove a failure. Poor Lord John! He has already made himself, and is rapidly making the country which is so unfortunate as to have him at the head of her foreign affairs, the laughing stock of Europe. He could not intervene in America, for he had a fraternal love of the yankee nation, and a wholesome dread of yankee threats; but Poland offered a fine field for his talents, and she lies to-day crushed and bleeding. Denmark must be counselled and interfered with, and she is shorn of the fairest portion of her possessions.

We are watching with great interest the North Carolina gubernatorial contest. The good old State has suffered in the eyes of strangers from the unpardonable conduct of some of her sons; and whenever hopes have been cherished by our enemies of disaffection at the South, she has been singled out as the one above all others longing to return to the accursed Union. It is sad that this should be so. All of us who know the State and her people, have never doubted a moment her loyalty and devotion to the cause, but it has not been so easy to convince others. In vain we pointed to the graves of her heroes on every battle field of the Confederacy; in vain we mentioned the names of Pettigrew, Anderson, Branch and hosts of other noble martyrs to the cause; the reply was, "*Holden* and his followers are all powerful in the State, and so she must be rotten at the core." We feel those charges keenly; will you give us a noble refutation of them in August? Will you let the world see that a few demagogues cannot corrupt a whole people; that a few unscrupulous men have not the power to tarnish the fair name of the State? Send us back cheering news, and let us learn with joy that the machinations of traitors cannot weaken the resolve of North Carolinians to share the lot of their sister States, and at any cost and every sacrifice to be for ever free from the yankee yoke.

For the Confederate.

HOKE'S BRIGADE, NEAR STAUNTON, Va.,
June 27, 1864.

On Sunday night, the 12th inst., we lay us down and slept in our camp near Gaines' mill, below Richmond, our men weary of lying in the intrenchments, and dreamed not of long and weary marches. But at 3 o'clock the following morning the order came round, commanding us to pack up and to be ready to march at a moment's notice. In a few moments we were ready for such a notice, and at daylight we struck off, both infantry and artillery, under Lieut. Gen. Early, directing our march northward. To what point we were destined we knew not. The day was pleasant, and by the time the sun went down we had made twenty-five miles.—On Thursday night we bivouacked about four miles from Charlottesville. On the next morning we took the cars for Lynchburg, leaving our artillery and baggage trains to travel by common road. At 2 o'clock, p. m., we reached Lynchbug, and met General McCausland's cavalry coming into the city, and retiring before a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery of the Yankees. We were soon placed in line of battle to pay our compliments to the approaching visitors. The formed his first line within three miles of the city, crossing the turnpike road running to Salem, and at sunset threw several rifle shells nearly into the corporation limits. Night came on and lulled the sound of angry war. Early next morning our sharpshooters became engaged, and continued the work with considerable spirit until late in the evening.—From 12 until 2 o'clock, p. m., a furious artillery duel took place. The effects of these operations satisfied the Yankee General, Hunter, that the betrer game for him to play at would be running. So during the night of Saturday, the 18th, under cover of darkness he began his inglorious retreat, leaving his dead unburied, and his wounded uncared for. His flight was rapid. Our sharpshooters had whipped him. And although Crook and Averill were with him as helpers in the work of subjugation, yet they had not the nerve for the work of a regular fight. General Early's whole force did not arrive until late in the evening on Saturday evening, or in all probability a general engagement would have been forced upon the enemy, which would most assuredly have resulted in their complete annihilation as an army.

At daybreak on Sunday we began the pursuit, which was hotly pressed. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's rear guard faced about at Liberty, twenty-five miles from Lynchburg, to offer us battle, but in a few moments they broke and fled in confusion, leaving nineteen dead upon the field. On Monday the pursuit was continued without any occurrence of note. On Tuesday evening, the 21st, our cavalry pierced the yankee wagon and artillery trains near Hanging Rock, in the mountains, five miles north of Salem, in Randolph county, capturing thirteen pieces of artillery, fifteen wagons, one hundred and fifty horses, and upwards of sixty prisoners. Only four pieces of artillery were brought off. The others were cut down, and the caissons blown up. At this point the pursuit by the infantry was given up, and continued only by the cavalry on the next day, but as the enemy had gotten completely into the mountains, little more was expected and the troops changed the direction of march for this place, and after a laborious march through the heat and dust, many breaking down by the way from exhaustion, we reached here this morning at 9 o'clock, and are resting during the balance of the day, expecting to march forward in the morning to some unknown point, where we may turn up in a manner that will redound to our country's welware.

In the advance and retreat of the Yankee army upon Lynchburg under Hunter, they certianly afforded to the world unmistakable evidence by their actions, that in baseness and villany, their claims to a distinguished position in the scale of infamy, were not to be disputed by either Goths or Vandals.—Numbers of horses and milk cows were shot down by them along the road and in the grass lots. Every bushel of corn or wheat, meal or flour, and every piece of bacon that could be found, was carried off by them; ladies' drawers and trunks broken open, their fine clothes carried off or torn up before their faces; their table ware and looking glasses smashed up and destroyed in their presence; and they cursed and abused by the degenerate and debased yankees.

The casualties of our brigade at Lynchburg and at Liberty in the pursuit are as follows:

6th Regiment—Killed: Oliver P McPherson, Co. F. A Hildebrand Co. D. Wounded: Lieut Fleming. Robert Evans, Co. F, John Fowler, Co. B—Horner, Co. K.

54th Regiment, Co. D—Wounded: W A Wade, R C Edwards; Co. C, John A McDonald (seriously); Co. F, F B Reise; Co. G, killed, F Torry.

57th Regiment. Co. A, wounded: W A Miller. Lieut L E Powers, E H Welfare; Co. C, Niblock, Toomason and Brown; Co. H, Kizor, arm amputated.

21st Regiment, Co. A—wounded: D Lanier; Co. B, W Davis, W A Cobb; Co D, killed: Nat Sliggers; wounded H T Hart; Co. E, killed, Thos Wilson; Co. F, wounded: Wm Bennet; Co. G, A Samuel and Sidney Smith; Co H, killed, E Holdersfield; wounded: Thornton King; Co I, killed: L Harrison; wounded: T C Mathews; Co. K, wounded: G Spangler, J W Beroth and S Zimmerman; Co. M, wounded, Sergt G H Wooters, W H Stewart and D M Lucns.—Sum total of casualties in the brigade 6 killed and 31 wounded. The enemy suffered a loss of at least five to our one in these operations

Yours, &c. SIGMA

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


We received no Telegrams yesterday. But we had fine rains the night before, and the propitious clouds promise more. This is about as *good* news as we could give.

## Treason in Alabama.

The Columbus (Ga.) papers seem to doubt the existence of a treasonable association in this State, the character of which we exposed some time since, on the authority of documents in our possession, and the testimony of respectable citizens, who had been approached by its agents. We are surprised at the insinuatory and malicious language used towards us by our unusually courteous cotemporaries; still we will favor them with additional evidence of the existence of the said association, or league.—The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and two of the principal leaders have already suffered the penalty of their crimes. We trust that the expose of the leaders, and the vigilance of our military authorities, has checked the movement, and many innocent men have been saved from a terrible fate. It was from no desire to create a "sensation" that we made the paragraph so distasteful to the journals of Columbus, but from a conviction that it would prove a warning to the innocent and ignorant citizens of the upper counties, and would put them on their guard against the leader in the conspiracy. Since that time we have been pleased to learn that the exposure and fate of the leaders has had a salutary effect, and that the league has been broken up. In this issue we copy statements from Georgia and North Carolina papers showing the dangerous extent of the movements of the traitors. The duty of making the exposure is a painful one, but still a duty.—*Selma Dispatch.*

SECRET CIRCULAR.—A friend has just handed us a "N. C. *Standard*—Extra"—dated *Sunday*, July 10th. The circular commences "Fellow-citizens," and the whole sum and substance is, that Holden's friends should vote with a folded ticket—that is, a ticket "rolled up," so that no one can see whom they are voting for. As this advice will no doubt be taken by those who intend voting for the secession candidate, the friends of Gov. Vance goes to the polls, as he will approach the ballot-box with a "rolled up" ticket." No man is worthy of the name of a freeman, who is afraid for his neighbors and the public to know how he votes. The true, manly, independent way to vote, is with an open, erect countenance, and with an *open ticket*, so that any one, who may wish to know how you vote, may see and judge for himself. As poor an opinion as we have of any one who would vote for Holden, we can but respect him if he goes to the polls like a free man, and votes an *open ticket*.

This secret circular of Holden is no doubt intended for the army, whither emissaries have no doubt been sent to give it circulation. Let the friends of Gov. Vance be on the look-out.—*Conservative.*

EDITORS CONFEDERATE:—There seems to be much casting about for suitable candidates to represent Caswell county in the next Legislature. With all due respect for names already brought to notice, the claims and merits of our brave young soldiers seem to have been entirely ignored, with but one distinguished exception. It will not be disputed that quite the largest portion of the talent, intelligence and patriotism of our country is in the army, and that is the quarter to which we should look, and honor those who have honored us, by standing a solid bulwark of defence and safety to all at home. Then let us rally in solid column to their support, in the following

ARMY TICKET:
For the Senate,
Capt. JOHN W. GRAVES,
For the Commons,
Maj. E. BENTON WITHERS,
and
HENRY E. WALKER, Adj't of the Old 12th Regt., now belonging to Engineer corps. They are all gentlemen of unquestionable talents and intelligence

Nail this to the mast-head, and never strike colors short of victory. So say many, and, we trust, all, the voters in the East end, and we doubt not the whole county. Send this greeting to all the boys in front of our armies n the field. MANY VOTERS in the East.

## New Advertisements.


### BERTIE COUNTY.

WE are authorised to announce Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt. W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

july 13 1864 dtc.

**To the Voters of Warren County, N. C.**

I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for the Legislature. If a merciful Providence shall see fit to restore me to health once more, I prefer to remain in the service until the last gun is fired in defence of Home and Independence, and I desire no greater applause from posterity than to be instrumental of that deed and that deliverance. PLUMMER W. GREEN,

july 13 d2t* Co. E, 1st. Reg't N. C. Cavalry.